Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

By accounts just received from Mr. Livingston, Lake Ngami is the receptacle of the waters from a *larger lake*, about 150 geographical miles to the northward, which contains several islands, on one of which Sebatoane resides. A rapid river, called the Teoge, connects the two, and during the rains this river rolls down large trees and the carcases of animals. The shores of Lake Ngami are dreadfully unhealthy; the prevailing fever resembling the yellow fever of the West Indies. The inhabitants on the shores of the lake have some knowledge of the Portuguese on the W. coast.

XVII.— *On the Northern Frontier of Nepaul.* From a Member of the Nepaulese Embassy in London. Communicated through the President.

(Read June 10, 1850.)

THE latest editions of maps of India, including those of Keith Johnston, Arrowsmith, and Ritter, agree in their delineation of the northern frontier of Nepaul. This boundary is incorrectly laid down, and should be moved further N., so that the line should leave the boundary (at present laid down) at Gosaenthan; from which place, westwards, both slopes of the main line of snowy peaks of the Himālaya belong to the Nepaulese. The boundary then runs along a ridge to the N. of the Himālaya, including Mustang. This place is about 30 miles from the foot of Dhawalagiri, and is much resorted to by pilgrims. From Mustang the line should be continued westwards so as to include the valley of Humla, containing the head waters of the Ghagra which traverses the western portion of Nepaul.

F. Hamilton Buchanan, who was in Nepaul in 1802, says, (p. 272) that "the river Gandaki, rising near a place called Damodur Kund, runs through the territories of a Bhotan chief, called the Mustang Raja, who is, or at least when I saw him in 1802 was tributary to Gūrkha; but there is reason to think that since that time the Chinese have compelled the Raja of Gūrka to cede both Mustang and Kurung."

The district Humla is laid down in Ritter's map as Yumila; besides there is Jumla, in which is the town Dipal (Yumila and Jumla are the same name, as are Yamuna and Jumna). But are Humla and Jumla distinct, or are they names of the same river-course, pronounced differently in different districts of the Himālaya?

The distance from the Nepaulese and the Tibetan frontier to the Brahmapootra is about 7 kos, or 14 miles. At the place designated, the river is about as wide as the Thames at London, and fordable in some places.*

* For Dr. Gutzlaff's account of the Nepaulese frontier, see pp. 194–199 and 211.—ED.

Route from Katmandu to Mustang.

Day's March.	To	Miles.	Remarks.
1st	Dhurrumtully . .	8	
2nd	Nūakit	10	
3rd	Samurí	10	Ascent.
4th	Churmgay . . .	10	Ditto.
5th	Sullen	12	
6th	Gūrkha . . .	12	
7th	. .	12	
8th	Tunhong . . .	12	
9th	Simbulchur . .	20	On a river.
10th	Syaldara . . .	14	Slight ascent.
11th	Deoralle . . .	18	
12th	Pohkura . . .	18	In the valley are three lakes, 7, 9, and 5 miles round.
13th	Kaskí	14	In the mountains.
14th	Madí	10	On river so called.
15th	Gūrūngia-Kolah .	14	
16th	Ullehri	16	In the mountains.
17th	Chittría-Attāro .	8	Ditto.
18th	Siklis	12	Half way to the bottom.
19th	Ghāns	20	On the river Kalí.
20th	Thāk	8	At the foot of Dhawala-giri. Snow on both sides to Mustang.
21st	Pānch-gong . .	10	
22nd	Muktínāth . . .	12	Half way up the mountain.—Hot springs and bituminous fires.
23rd	. .	18	
24th	. .	12	
25th	. .	12	
26th	. .	10	
27th	Mustang . . .	14	A horseman can travel from Mustang to the Dsangbo river.
28th	Gūmba . . .	14	The Tibetan boundary is close to Gūmba, which is in Tibet.
		360	
	The Brahmapootra	4	

Note.—Mr. R. Strachey thinks Mustang to be similarly situated to Milam, or Niti; both of which are considerably to the N. of the great snowy peaks in their vicinity. The watershed of the chain, which forms the actual boundary between Tibet and the British Himālayan provinces, is a truly natural frontier, following a line of twenty or thirty miles more to the N. than the line of the great snowy peaks, and the same will probably hold good in Nepaul.—Ed.